

Library reports, A-E
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Indiana Libraries Reports



GERRY N. BAUM
'71

HOW IS YOUR LIBRARY GOVERNED?

A unified Library Board, composed of appointees from two Library Districts (City and County), meets at least once a month to transact the business of the Public Library. The seven members of the Evansville Public Library Board are appointed by the Circuit Court Judge (3), the School Board (2), and the City Council (2). The four members of the Vanderburgh County Public Library Board are appointed by the County Auditor (2) and the County Commissioners (2).

City Library District members are: H. E. Arnold, Beulah M. Evans, David M. Keck, President, Peggy E. McNary, Gladys M. Parrish, William J. Schulte, and Carl Shrode. County Library District members are: Barbara N. McGregor, Wilford A. Jarboe, James E. Morlock, and Arline Taylor.

These eleven appointees serve for four-year terms without compensation. They determine the policies, pay, budget, personnel, book selection policies, hours of opening - all of which are administered by the Library staff.

The authority of the Library Board stems from State Legislation passed in 1947.

* * * * *

(COVER DRAWING OF EAST BRANCH BY JERRY BAUM)

1970

Annual Report

of

*The Evansville Public Library and Vanderburgh County Public Library
Evansville, Indiana 47708*



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YOUNG ADULT
FICTION

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Make
it
easy.
EBONY

A YEAR IN THE LIFE OF EAST BRANCH LIBRARY

by

Frances Klinger, Acting Branch Librarian

Innovate, Experiment, Change. Recently, these seem to have become key words in our society. Whatever the field--religion, education, human relations, what you will--we are acutely aware of its failure to meet today's human needs. And these needs are so vital that they ring in our ears as a cry for help that cannot be ignored. And so, innovation, experimentation, and then change have become bywords of our times.

Libraries, as educational, cultural, and recreational agents, attempt to respond to felt needs. In this respect, the Public Library Staff have made many special efforts in recent years. The re-vitalizing of East Branch Library has been one of their most intensive efforts.

East Branch Library, at 840 East Chandler Avenue, on the edge of Bayard Park, was built in 1911 with money given by Andrew Carnegie. Until about 1960, it was heavily used by its book-oriented neighbors. But since the mid-1960's, East's circulation has decreased dramatically. The highly educated, middle-class readers are outnumbered now by less-educated, less affluent, non-readers. East is located in what is now an integrated neighborhood of black and white families, and it borders on the inner-city community where 70% of Evansville's black population lives. Most inner-city residents made little use of East, or of any library. Since we believe that the Public Library can and should provide materials and services relevant to the needs of everyone in the community, our efforts have been directed toward changing East to make it of value to its newer neighbors.

Early in our planning was our participation in a federally-funded institute entitled, "Improving Library Services to the Culturally Disadvantaged." Our Director and the writer met with administrators and "ghetto" librarians from ten other Indiana public libraries at a six-day conference in Brown County State Park in October 1969. Experts in work with inner-city residents headed this institute. Seven months later, the same group held a follow-up evaluative meeting.

"...Innovation, experimentation, and then change have become by-words of our times."

"...re-vitalizing ...East Branch... one of their most intensive efforts."

"...the public library can and should provide materials and services relevant to the needs of everyone..."

Photo opposite, from left to right:
Mary Hooper, Dorothy Clausheide,
Carolyn Outlaw, James Morris,
Frances Klinger & Warren Couto, Jr.

From the first conference, an over-all plan for East was set up and approved by our Library Board. The plan sought (a) to increase the use by inner-city residents of public library materials and services in general and of East in particular, and (b) to provide materials and programs which contribute to individual growth and which will be utilized. Here are the six steps envisioned as important in reaching these objectives, followed by a progress report on action taken at East:

1. Survey in depth the community ostensibly served now by East.

A survey in the traditional sense was never actually taken, but extensive community contacts were made with leaders of neighborhood agencies, many of whom have recently surveyed this area. These included CAPE (Community Action Program of Evansville), Carver Community Organization, and local schools (Stanley Hall and University of Evansville). Census data on our area was obtained and interpreted. Further sources of information were churches, PTA's, a local mother's group, and discussions with patrons and neighbors.

2. Alter the collection at East to reflect the expressed needs and interests of the residents.

Tremendous changes have been made here. Some 7,500 books have been withdrawn, most of them uncirculated for years. In 1970, an additional \$1,500 above the regular book budget was provided for new materials at East. Books added have been, generally speaking, more timely, easier to read, less bulky, more brightly and profusely illustrated, and, where possible, paperbacks.

Four paperback racks holding some 700 books for all ages are spread around the Library, and these books are heavily dog-eared by interested users. Slow-moving magazines have been dropped and more sports and teenage periodicals added. Records of folk, rock, movie, and light popular music are in demand, along with children's records. Many of these have been added while our lightly-used classical record collection has been heavily weeded.

Central Library and the other branches provide us books, magazines, and records less frequently requested by East patrons. We sell withdrawn books at East for 25¢ each, a service popular with patrons.

Our branch attracts many blacks and our collection has been altered to include more works about blacks and by black authors. This is true of our rock music and our spoken records, of magazines and newspapers, of paperbacks and teenage novels, as well as picture

"...Some 7,500 books have been withdrawn ...books added have been...more timely, easier to read, less bulky...illustrated, and...paperbacks."

"...probably no book remains on the same bookshelf where it sat two years ago."

books. A large bookrack of adult Afro-American books was so popular with both blacks and whites that we recently set up a similar collection for children and believe it too will prove a good resource.

Our newest library materials are games, which are both fun and educational. These do not circulate but may be used freely in the library. They are played by regular readers, poor readers, non-readers, and children who come because they're bored, we're open, our drinking water is iced, and our air-conditioning comfortable. We encourage them to participate in our other activities, such as films and story hours, or to browse with magazines, if a book just doesn't turn them on. Most popular games are checkers, puzzles, building sets, and a stereo viewer. Recently, we found puzzles featuring black heroes and added those to our game collection.

3. Emphasize programming, as well as the circulation of printed materials.

If only our circulation were the success our programming has been! All of our programs have been integrated, serving both black and white patrons. Once we re-possessed our basement auditorium from the School Corporation we were able to plan many varied programs. At first, extensive neighborhood publicity by mail, phone, visits, giveaways, and word of mouth to patrons was essential to get an audience. Now, we have a ready audience for most of our children's and young adults' activities and heavy local publicity is required only when an entirely new type of program is planned.

Adult response to group programs has been minimal, while some groups of teenagers have so "over-responded" that the police had to be called to put them out.

Our most exciting program has been the Tutor Center. This meets one afternoon a week after school for two hours in our basement auditorium. Volunteer tutors give individual attention, along with tender, loving care, to grade school (and, occasionally high school) students in math, English, and reading. Our integrated tutor staff includes a college teacher, ISUE and U of E students, church women, retired teachers, and neighborhood mothers. The children come regularly and we have had as many as thirty at a session, though fifteen is average. A box of interesting withdrawn books is always available to browse through if a child has to wait for help. Parents are enthusiastic about the Tutor Center and happily report their children's improved grades to us.

Films are very popular with children and young adults. Particularly well-liked are cartoons, horror movies, Disney films, and well-done Afro-American films. Our plans for young adult films have been

"...Our newest library materials are games ...played by regular readers, poor readers non-readers..."

"...If only our circulation were the success our programming has been!"

curtailed by unruly behavior by some teenagers and our insufficient staff to handle large group problems--especially in a dark room!

"...Our most exciting program has been the Tutor Center."

Our small fry enjoy our excellent storyteller and the colorful individual mats they sit on. Occasionally, a local Headstart group joins the regular group at weekly story hour. Craft Club is popular with the older grade schoolers, particularly the girls. They like the individual projects which they may take home. All library patrons enjoy their group projects, such as a puppet show, space stations, and an African village.

We seek to emphasize the pleasure and joy to be had by coming to the library: Some of the following holiday activities highlighted these aspects of our programming: A Magic Show by a talented and friendly Poodle and her mistress; a visit by a live Santa Claus; an Easter Egg Decorating session; and a scary Spook House put on by teenagers for children.

Our large basement auditorium is used free of charge by many groups, including Cub Scouts, League of Women Voters, Junior Great Books Classes, and a Literacy Teacher, and an integrated group of neighborhood mothers working on local problems. A nearby grade school rehearsed and presented their Snoopy play in the auditorium for a rural grade school class.

"...The patron's first view of the library is now the...lounge area..."

With more programs come more problems. We finally had to hire a guard (unarmed and not in uniform) who is alerted to trouble inside and outside the library before it starts. Just having him there has lessened our fighting and noise problems tremendously, though he is kept quite busy at times. Fewer windows have been broken recently, but major credit for that must go to special protective screening and the replacing of busted windows with Lexan (a clear plastic) rather than glass. Books and magazines still do disappear, and are sometimes marked up or torn.

4. Alter the physical interior to make it less formal, more inviting, more comfortable, and less forbidding.

Patron comments attest to vast changes here. The patron's first view of the library is now the colorful lounge area with a large, bright yellow and orange rug, matching comfortable chairs, low coffee tables, and tall table lamps. The renovated, more attractive charge desk was

reduced in size and moved over to one side. East is decorated with large and gaudy fake flowers, bright posters, signs and displays, more fluorescent lighting, and newly-painted white and orange-color walls. Music from our phonograph or our tape recorder often fills the air. We look more welcoming and informal and most of our patrons like the changes.

Extensive shifting of books has been done and probably no book remains on the same bookshelf where it sat two years ago. We hope they're now placed more conveniently and effectively. Our most expensive renovation, central air-conditioning, makes summer a happier time for staff and patrons. An outside book return box pleases the patrons who come too early, too late, or too broke.

5. Retrain and educate the present staff in methods and attitudes which will put at ease the shy, low-motivated, would-be library patron, and solicit from the entire system-wide library staff suggestions and acceptance of our methods and objectives.

The attitude of the branch staff is the key factor in an inner-city library. We have acquired an integrated staff who work together very well and are deeply concerned about our patrons and our neighborhood. Through library literature, discussions, and working out programs together, they have become more involved in providing library service that seems to be needed. They are willing to try new methods of interesting the community in what the Library can offer. It's a learning and growing experience for the staff, as we hope East Branch Library will be for the neighborhood. Other Library agencies are kept aware of East's activities and changes through write-ups in the Staff News Bulletin and through Staff Council and the annual Staff Institute. Many EPL staff members have expressed interest in our programming and contributed many helpful suggestions.

6. Consider the abolition of fines system-wide as a method of increasing the use of the Public Library collection generally and East Branch in particular.

Abolishing fines has been discussed at Library Board meetings, at Staff Council, and at Staff Institute. The Puppet Wagon experiment with no fines in the summer of 1970 seemed to be very successful. There is much difference of opinion on fines throughout the system, but most feel they should be kept. East would like to drop fines, but as part of the total library system, there seems little chance of this. Fines are a real problem at East.

"...still many areas that we have barely touched---others where we've failed."

"...The attitude of the staff is the key factor in an inner-city library."

"...Fines are a real problem at East."

This report gives a brief idea of East's progress, but there are still many areas that we have barely touched--and others where we've failed. More teenage activities are needed but are hard to get organized and very time-consuming for the staff. The disruptive activities of some of our young adults have lessened our ardor in this area, and limited our time. And we haven't resolved the problem of the patron who likes quiet, among the activity and noise that lively children and teenagers seem to find essential. Our circulation still goes down each year, though the rate of decline has slowed, and circulation figures take no notice of the many young patrons who read library magazines by the hour but rarely take out library materials. Some can't because they owe fines. Our original plan noted that "results may not be measurable by traditional methods" and we still feel this is a valid point.

While we get constant feedback from patrons, groups, and community leaders on our changes (and almost all favor the innovations), we have not as yet set up a neighborhood advisory committee, a concept envisioned in our planning and still considered important.

The firm commitment of the Library Board and the cooperation of many library agencies and individuals have been invaluable. Our Director's involvement and backing have been absolutely essential ingredients in the re-vitalization of East, and his long-range point of view has been a good antidote to our immersion in daily problems, which sometimes makes it hard to see the forest for the trees.

"...We seek to emphasize the joy to be had by coming to the library."

We hope our neighbors know us better and consider East Branch Library their neighborhood library. We know, however, that much more innovation, experiment, and change are needed and we hope the community will aid us in finding the ways in which East can meet some of their present and future needs.



CHANGES AT CENTRAL LIBRARY DURING 1970

by

EDWARD ALLEN HOWARD, DIRECTOR

A. Identifying the Problem: After noting in January 1970 the declining use of Central Library public service departments during 1969, the Director appointed a special committee headed by Mrs. Margaret Chase, head of the Adult Information Department, to pin-point problems peculiar to the main agency and to make recommendations for correcting them.

At the same time he called for an intensive study of the use of Central Library during twenty-two days of the spring months. A subsequent analysis of the patron count revealed: 1) the busiest days at Central are Monday and Saturday, 2) as high as 89% of the users of Central Library may be classified as holders of adult cards, 3) the majority (86%) of our patrons at Central prefer to use that agency during daylight hours. Since parking space is abundant at night and precious indeed during the day, this was puzzling. We wondered about the validity of the most frequently cited reason for not using Central, i.e., "there's no place to park".

B. Experience Pointed the Way: In spite of very little publicity about our opening Central to service on three Sunday afternoons during the Ohio River Arts Festival, a large number of people visited the building on April 12, 19, and 26.

The results of the survey plus the recommendations of the special committee were submitted to Staff Council in July, there refined, and forwarded to the Library Board in August.

C. Changes in Response to Felt Needs: Several changes were implemented as a result. First, as an experiment, we decided to open Central Library on each Sunday afternoon, 1:30 until 5:30, from September 13, 1970 through May 23, 1971. These hours have since proven to be the busiest four hours of the week at Central. Secondly, at our request, the Board of Public Works converted two of the parking meters in front of Central from thirty to twelve minutes. Better lighting was installed in the lobby and a contract for a new roof was let to R.J. Coudret Company. Background music was introduced at Central Library during 1970.



EDWARD ALLEN HOWARD

"After noting...
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Library..."

CHANGES THROUGHOUT THE SYSTEM

"...These hours have since proven to be the busiest four hours of the week at Central."

A. Shorter Hours at the Branches: To counter balance opening Central Library on Sundays, all agencies now close on Friday and Saturday evening at five-thirty. This permits every public service employee to take a turn staffing Central Library on Sunday afternoon.

B. Shorter Loan Period and Lower Fines: Because of the constantly rising price of books and a desire to create a faster turnover in the circulation of library materials, the loan period was shortened, beginning in September, from twenty-eight days to fourteen days plus a grace period. Since this would cause the fine on an overdue book to rise that much faster, the per-group-of-books fine was extended until the fifty-seventh day, at which time the delinquent owes \$2.00 per book.

NEW SERVICES

"...all agencies now close on Friday and Saturday evening at five-thirty."

A. Rental Projector: In October, at the suggestion of a staff member, we asked a local photography shop to place a 16mm motion picture projector at Central for rental to users of our film collection. This has become a most-appreciated addition to our audio-visual service.

B. Books for the Jail: In December, after reading of the plight of a young prisoner in the county jail, we began giving discarded paperback books to the jail. The gifts consist mainly of mysteries, science fiction and westerns. We are striving to maintain a collection of fifty books there.

"...the loan period was shortened..."

C. Books-By-Mail: On May 1, 1970, the Director and two members of the Popular Library staff participated in a workshop sponsored by the Library Science Department of Indiana State University at Terre Haute. We were impressed by accounts of mailing library materials. Librarians from San Antonio, Texas, and Wenatchee County, Washington, told of their versions of "books by mail". Subsequently, the Library Board authorized the Director to apply for a federal grant to institute a similar program in the Evansville area. Much effort and money went into preparing for this new service after the Indiana State Library approved a grant of \$40,000 for an eighteen month experiment.

In November and December some eight hundred-fifty paperback titles, in quantities of five to ten copies, were ordered for the Books-By-Mail Service. In March 1971, a tabloid-size book catalog will be mailed to shut-ins, rural residents, and those not using the Library. By filling in an order card after studying the illustrated catalog, a borrower may have any of the paperbacks mailed to his home.

D. Radio and Television Programs: During 1970 the Library Board sponsored two weekly educational programs for dissemination through the mass media; one on radio and one on television. As in years past, concerts originating in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., were aired locally on WEVC-FM each Sunday evening from seven until eight-thirty. Consisting of chamber music for the most part, the music is played by world-renowned artists on Stradivari instruments which belong to the Library of Congress. On Thursday evening, viewers of WNIN were privileged to see "Book Beat", a television program featuring Robert Cromie, Book Editor for the Chicago Tribune, with authors of currently published books as his guests.

E. Summer Puppet Wagon: This past summer, the Children's Department of the Library, with volunteer help, organized and presented puppet shows in three inner-city mini-parks and at three library branches. The shows were performed from a six-foot by ten-foot puppet wagon which was pulled behind the Library station wagon. The puppet wagon was on loan from the Public Recreation Commission which built it for their own use but found it difficult to staff. The bright, colorful and funny puppets appealed to the children who have short attention spans. And we were thus able to go to the children rather than expect them to come to us. The staff took books with them to circulate after each puppet show. The scripts were written by the staff, using existing stories or original ideas. The audio part of the performance was pre-recorded on transistorized and battery-operated equipment. A speaker connected to the tape player was hung on the outside of the wagon. The staff were kept busy writing, recording, rehearsing, and presenting a different show each week. Their total attendance for the fifty-seven shows during the six week period was 2,342.

PHYSICAL CHANGES DURING THE PAST YEAR

A. Air-Conditioning: After enduring the heat of fifty-eight summers, the patrons at East and West branches finally got relief when air-conditioning was installed in the spring of the year.

"...after reading...
of a young prisoner
...we began giving...
paperback books to
the jail."

"...the Children's
Department...with
volunteer help...
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city mini-parks..."

"...After...fifty-
eight summers...
patrons at East and
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finally got relief..."

"...A three-year project to microfilm the Evansville Press 1920-1936, was completed in 1970."

Bids were received by the Library Board in March and the contract was let to R.J. Coudret Company, judged the "lowest and best" at \$17,614. About the same time, a new book-return chute was installed in the rear wall of West Branch and an outdoor book-return box placed in front of East Branch, heretofore without this facility.

B. Microfilming: A three-year project to microfilm the Evansville Press 1920-1936 was completed in 1970. For years, large, bulky, bound volumes of the local evening newspaper lay on much-needed shelves in the stacks of Central Library. On those rare occasions when a patron asked to consult an old newspaper, he found the brittle yellow pages would crumble in his hands. An intolerable situation was corrected by microfilming sixty-seven volumes.

"...It was the year of the pant-suit... and...tailored shorts..."

C. Fashion Wins the Day: A change in the physical appearance of some female members of the Library staff was much in evidence during 1970. It was the year of the pant-suit. It was also the year the Staff Association sold sweat shirts stenciled with the name and emblem of the Library. Male student assistants were permitted for the first time to wear tailored shorts while on the job. Longer hair, on both sexes, seems to be here to stay also.

CHANGES IN STAFF

On September first, Annie Sue Montgomery, Head of the Adult Information Department (AID) since its formation in 1957, retired. She joined the staff in 1927 with an A.B. from Georgetown (Kentucky) College, taking leaves of absence in 1928, 1929, and 1931 to earn her B.S.L.S. from the University of Illinois Library School in June 1931. We lost her to the University of Kentucky Library in September 1933 but she returned to the staff as Reference Librarian in September 1937. We were blessed with her talents for over thirty-two years. In 1964, other members of the staff recognized her continuing outstanding service by selecting her to receive the Herbert Goldhor Award. Margaret Chase became head of the department when Miss Montgomery retired. Mrs. Chase joined AID in 1963.



ANNIE SUE MONTGOMERY

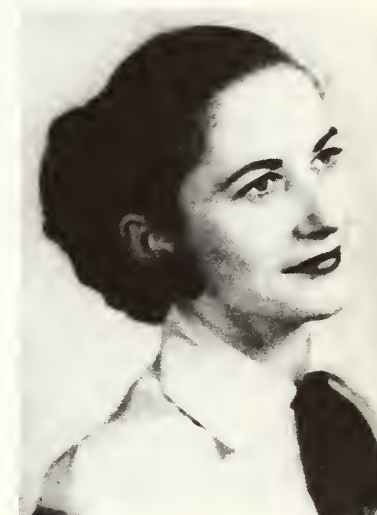
In August, the Director asked the Library Board members to approve the appointment of two male professional librarians to our staff. Ronald Henze is a graduate of Wabash College (B.A.) and the University of Kentucky School of Library Science (M.S.L.S.). David Espenscheid, who became head of McCollough Branch on September first, is a graduate

of Bob Jones University (B.S.) and Florida State University Library School (M.L.S). He has had experience as a teacher, claims adjuster for a utility company, and as a Navy man. Mr. Espenscheid replaced Ronald Kozlowski who resigned to take a position elsewhere in July.

In October, Elizabeth Jordan, Branch Librarian at Howell since 1959 and a member of the staff since 1941 retired. She was replaced at Howell by Luci Parker who had been a member of the staff in Children's Room at Central since September 1969.

1970 was the first year on our staff for Anne Pearson, Head of the Popular Library. She joined us at the time Ruth Hubbell transferred to West Branch.

In November, Martha Willett, Branch Librarian at Meadow Park since its opening in December 1968, resigned to accept another position. In December Anna Mary Cooper was hired to replace her. Mrs. Cooper served previously as a branch librarian in Orange County, California, and as a hospital librarian in Los Angeles.



MARGARET CHASE



ANNA MARY COOPER



DAVID ESPENSCHIED



RONALD HENZE



Bettye E. Miller

THE YEAR OF THE FILM
by
Bettye E. Miller
Coordinator of Adult Programs

The "Year of the Film" is an appropriate tag line for 1970 for our library system. More films were shown in more places and to more people than in any previous year. Over 6,400 children saw the summer film program alone. The circulation of our collection of four hundred 16mm films totaled 7,000 in 1970. This gives one some idea of the extent of turn-over in our film collection. In terms of use, the top five films of the year were:

1. An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge. Based on a short story by Ambrose Bierce, the film depicts the hanging of a condemned soldier during the Civil War.
2. LSD-25 gives a scrupulously honest self-portrait of what is known about the effects of this hallucinatory drug on brain and nervous systems.
3. Mysteries of the Deep explores the depths of the ocean to see some of the many interesting creatures to be found there.
4. Narcotics - Why Not? The misery of narcotics addiction related by the teenagers and young adults receiving treatment at the California Rehabilitation Center.
5. In the Beginning: The Grand Canyon Story. The Story attempts to recreate the significant eras of the earth's history just as they might have occurred and looked through the ages. This history is depicted in the walls of the Grand Canyon.

It's interesting to note that two of the five "best-sellers" are concerned with the subject of drug abuse. There was much demand for information on this subject in all public service departments of the Library. A booklist, compiled by the writer of this article, and entitled "Drug Abuse" was reprinted in large quantities to meet the surging interest in this vital topic.

In the spring of 1970, a survey was reported in our Staff News Bulletin on expenditures for film rentals for a period of six months. (see page 70-63)

"...More films were shown in more places and to more people than in any previous year."

The marked observation was that although the cost of renting films was about the same for an adult film as well as a juvenile film, the cost per viewer was quite different. It cost four times as much to show films to an adult audience because the adult audience was usually so much smaller.

An occasion in the spring of 1970 did prove that we could attract a sizeable adult audience if we showed quality films with a definite appeal. As our contribution to the Ohio River Arts Festival we held a Foreign Film Festival for three weekends. Two Swedish films and one Japanese film were shown at Central Library and McCollough Branch. We departed from our usual "free movie" policy in that we charged \$1.00 per person admission. This paid the rental, which had not been budgeted, for this very successful program.

Our summer film program was divided into two categories: young adult and juvenile. Three films (one a month) made up the former program and one juvenile movie a week for eight weeks sustained the latter. Movies like Lilies of the Field and The Three Lives of Thomasina were exemplary of this type of program.

Bernice Bruner, Head of the Division of Work with Schools and Children (DWSC) attended the first film media conference concentrating entirely on children's films and television programs for children in New York City after the American Library Association Conference in late June. Outstanding leaders in this field were leaders of the film media conference. This included Joan Ganz Cooney (Sesame Street), Bob Keeshan (Captain Kangaroo), and Fred Rogers (Misterogers's Neighborhood).

The major change in the fall schedule of film showings at Central Library was the rescheduling of movies from Friday noon to Sunday afternoon when it was decided to open Central on Sunday afternoons. To be sure the films would appeal, a committee of the staff decided to have two special types of films: Walt Disney and horror movies. The response to both series has been gratifying.

A film service of this Library which continues to be popular is the loan of eight and super-8 millimeter films at Central Library and at McCollough Branch. Our one-hundred-ninety-seven prints circulated 2,937 times. We printed our first catalog of the 8mm films during 1970.

"..It cost four times as much to show films to an adult audience..."

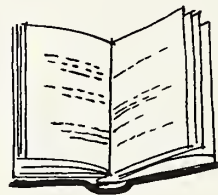
"..two of the five 'best-sellers' are concerned with the subject of drug abuse."

"...we held a
Foreign Film
Festival for three
weekends."

A new service is growing in popularity. We now loan a 16mm projector and screen with our films. The rental charged for this service remits to the local photo shop which makes the projector available to the Library.

A supplement to our 16mm Film Catalog was issued in June of 1970 and plans were made for a complete revision in the spring of 1971 by Mrs. Ann Williams, Head of the Art and Film Room.

A monthly film calendar of showings continues to be mimeographed and distributed as well as inserts in the local newspaper film columns.



1970 - A FINANCIAL NIGHTMARE

Beginning in April, in a normal year, the Library would request and receive from the County Treasurer advances on the June and December tax settlements. But not in 1970. Because of reassessment of property in Vanderburgh County, the State Board of Tax Commissioners had to delay until June, approving the 1970 tax rates. Tax distribution by the County Auditor's office was made in August.

As a result, five times during 1970 the Library Board had to borrow money. At the beginning of the year the Operating Balance had \$26,000 to meet five months expenses. In January and again in August the Board adopted a resolution to borrow up to \$300,000 on a line of credit. The loans during the first six months had an interest rate of 6% and the rate for the second six months was 5 3/8%.

The loan made in January was to have been paid by the last day of June but due to the late tax settlement the Library was forced to ask for two loan extensions. These were granted. During the first six months, investments were made that earned a total of \$889 in interest for the Library. No investments were made during the second six months since the interest rates were down almost to the level paid by the Library to the local banks.

December 31, 1970 was a day of mad scramble: - the tax settlement was received; bank loans were repaid; and temporary loans from the Construction Fund, the Bond and Interest Redemption Fund and the Payroll Deduction Fund were repaid.

GIFTS

The Library received a total of \$3,280 in gift money during 1970. The monies were gifts from contributors who have given annually to special funds they established several years ago at the Library:

Futterman Fund (for phonograph records).....	\$180.00
Alta Arnold Memorial Fund (for books).....	100.00
Marcus & Mina Ravdin Memorial Fund (Judaica).....	25.00
Dr. Arthur C. Rettig Memorial Fund (books and related materials in the field of health and medicine).....	2100.00
	<u>\$ 2405.00</u>

Evangeline Herr
Administrative Assistant



EVANGELINE HERR

"We're out of
money"

"Get the loan
warrants ready"

"The Banks must
have three days
notice"

"We need those
signatures today"

The Use of Library Materials in 1970

	Circ. 1967	Circ. 1968	Circ. 1969	Circ. 1970	+ or -	1970 Ref/Ser Quest.	Phono- Record Circ.	% of Tot. Use
CENTRAL LIBRARY								
Adult Information	128,264	112,486	96,467	104,837	8,370	40,095	---	---
Popular Library	40,266	68,687	64,238	62,967	-1,271	6,136	7,641	---
Children's Room	85,235	87,760	75,907	80,735	4,828	4,121	1,862	---
Art, Film Room	14,117	9,155	7,131	7,549	418	905	---	---
	<u>267,882</u>	<u>278,088</u>	<u>243,743</u>	<u>256,088</u>	<u>12,345</u>	<u>51,257</u>	<u>9,503</u>	<u>19%</u>
BRANCHES								
McCollough	205,526	218,902	236,603	250,275	13,672	21,947	6,395	19%
Meadow Park	---	6,365	154,031	167,398	13,367	16,951	4,816	12%
West Branch	90,304	92,772	90,835	94,629	3,794	7,326	2,084	7%
North Branch	97,408	97,465	79,253	80,033	780	5,992	1,991	6%
East Branch	64,136	58,708	54,653	51,403	-3,250	15,093	1,804	4%
Glenwood Branch	54,502	49,956	49,415	43,956	-5,459	1,936	---	3%
Harper Branch	50,066	49,942	46,364	47,780	1,416	1,139	---	4%
Howell Branch	28,372	27,335	25,083	21,906	-3,177	3,356	---	2%
Bookmobile	52,413	42,855	29,892	32,877	2,985	459	---	2%
Cedar Hall	35,532	35,152	3,824	---	-3,824	LO+TSD306	---	---
	<u>678,259</u>	<u>679,452</u>	<u>769,953</u>	<u>790,257</u>	<u>20,304</u>	<u>74,505</u>	<u>17,090</u>	<u>59%</u>
Classroom sets	378,426	388,010	291,541	303,514	11,973	---	---	22%
Homes	<u>1,573</u>	<u>1,136</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>1,271</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
	<u>1,326,140</u>	<u>1,346,686</u>	<u>1,306,371</u>	<u>1,351,130</u>	<u>44,759</u>	<u>125,762</u>	<u>26,593</u>	<u>100%</u>

Other Use of Library Materials

Number of school deliveries	305	Framed art reproductions loaned	315
Number of institution deliveries	41	Filmstrips loaned (audience)	13 (120)
Microfilm reader usage	2,650	Stereoptican slides	1,982
Display materials loaned	2,472	Headphones used (Meadow Park)	589
Teletype messages	2,251	8mm films loaned (Central & McCollough)	2,937
Publications (distribution)	124 (145,214)	Copy machine usage: Central....	58,994
		McCollough...	23,466
		Meadow Park...	15,497
			<u>97,957</u>

WHAT IT COST

THE INCOME FOR CURRENT OPERATION DURING 1970

Balance brought forward 1/1/70	\$ 26,180.17
Revenue from taxes on city property	585,227.41
Revenue from taxes on county property	161,244.76
Other revenue	<u>22,861.21</u>
Total receipts for operation	\$795,513.55
Bond & Interest Redemption Fund	26,775.03
Library Services Construction Act-I Fund	3,000.00

THE EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION

Library staff salaries	\$437,673.06 (57%)
Building staff salaries	52,799.56 (7%)
Books and other materials	79,586.33 (10%)
Periodicals	7,527.00 (1%)
Binding and rebinding	5,900.66 (1%)
Heat, light, power, water	21,041.34
Insurance, pension, and Soc. Security	79,768.62
Other operating expenses	55,494.01
Capital expenses	22,921.89
Rents	<u>1,130.38</u>
	\$763,842.85

Retirement of bonds & interest	\$ 23,087.50
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Evansville Public Library and Vanderburgh County Public Library
Evansville, Indiana 47708

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REFERENCE